DE CURACAOSCHE COURANT.

Vol. V.] Saturdag den 13^{en} September, 1817. [No. 37.

Secretary van den Raad van Policie op Curaçao den 10den Sept. 1817.

DE Commissie uit den Edelen Achtbaren Raad van Policie dezes eilands tot het aanhoren der bezwaren welke de belasting schuldigen aan het Hoofd en Familie Geld mogten hebben intebrengen, zal op aanstaande Maandag den 15den September van des s'morgens te tien uuren tot des middags te twaalf uuren zitting houden in de Raad Zaal op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam.

De Secretaris van den Raad voornoemd.

W. PRINCE.

Fiscaals's Kantoor, 12den Sept. 1817.

DE ondergetekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als—

De Fransche Broden 13. en

De Ronde Broden 14 oncen,

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.

P. HOCHE Eerste Klerk.

De Uitgever dezes, heeft van zyne correspondent te Caracas, ontvangen de navolgende brief, behelzende een omstandig en belangryk berigt van de militaire operatien der koningsgezinden aan de kust Het moet niettemin voorlopig aangemerkt worden: dat niettegenstaande de voordelen die men zegt door de generaal Morillo behaald aan Margarita; dat eiland nog gebleven is in het bezit der Patriotten. Ook is er een gerugt in den omloop, dat bevorens generaal Morillo genoodzaakt was het eiland te verlaten, een geheel regiment der troepen onlangs uit Spanje gearriveerd, zich hadden gevoegd by de standaard der Independenten. De officieele brief van gen. Morillo, is reeds in een vorig nummer medegedeeld.

Caracas 14den Augustus 1817.

Waarde Heer,— Enige dagen geleden heb ik ontvangen uwe Courant van den 9den dezer, en ik heb daarby opgemerkt, hoe uitstekend gy misgetast hebt betreffende de militaire operatien in deze provintien en op het eiland Margarita. Ik verzoek verlof om aan U te geven een kort, maar tevens, nauwkeurige beschryving van de wezenlyke gesteldheid der dingen, en, waarvan gy in uwe weeklyksche uitgaven gebruik kunt maken, echter, zonder myn naam te noemen, vermits ik onpartydig en zonder agterhouding aan U zal schryven. Het is van geen belang aan uwe Lezers te moge weten uit welk oorsprong myne informatien gekomen zyn.

De ingesloten Courant van den 13den dezer, behelsd een officieele brief van generaal Morillo, gedagtekend hoofd kwartier Pampatar 25sten July, dezen brief wederspreekt reeds genoegzaam uw gedane verhaal wegens de nederlaag by het landen aan het eiland Margarita, door hem bekomen. Te Punto de Arenas alwaar hy de landing deed, werd een hevigen tegenstand ontmoet, hy doodde omtrent 300 patriotten, en veelen werden gekwetst; van krygsgevangenen werd geen rapport gemaakt, dus vermoede ik dat er geene waren. Aan de zyde der Spanjaarden, zyn 2 officiers gesneuveld en 10 gewond, 12 soldaten gedood, en 167 gewonden.

Pampatar het sterkste gedeelte van het eiland, wierd door de patriotten in de nacht verlaten, gevolglyk is de bezitneming geschied buiten eenig verlies aan weerzyden.

Het fort Porlamar werd verdedigd door de gouverneur van het eiland, genaamd Gomez (behuwd broeder van Arismendi) die in den slag gesneuveld is, als mede de kolonel Tino, inboorling van het eiland. Het verlies dezer twee mannen, heeft het gemeen zoo woedende gemaakt, dat zy hun wraakneming hebben betoond aan de ongelukkige Spaansche officieren die te Guaripano krygsgevangenen wierden gemaakt; deze uitsporigheid verhinderde het kapituleeren aan beide kanten, en den oorlog des doods (moorden en wreedheden eigenlyk gezegt) werd de order van den dag.

Op den 28sten laastleden, wierden alle de vrouwen en kinderen uit de stad Ascencion weggezonden, maar generaal Morillo noodzaakte hun te rug te keeren.

Op den 2den Augustus hebben ongeveer 500 man kavalrie met een gelyk getal infanterie eenen uitval gedaan van Ascencion, om slag te leveren aan kolonel Aldama die hun belegerde; de laastgenoemde maakte de schynvertoning van een aftocht om hun op zeker afstand te krygen; het gelukte hem om de kavalrie intesluiten, en slechts zeer weinige zyn ontsnapt, en de overigen gesneuveld, zy waren gezeten op paarden en muilezels. Twee schoone metaalstukken, zyn terzelfde gelegenheid genomen van de infanterie door sommige grenadiers van het regiment Barbastro. Het verlies der patriotten in deze aktie, wordt gesteld op ongeveer 600 man. De Spaansche troepen hadden 50 doden en 80 gewonden.

Brieven van Cumana melden, dat op den 8sten dezer, de Manzanillas stormende zyn ingenomen door Aldama's devisie, en dat niemands leven gespaard is geworden zonder aanzien of onderscheid van geslachten of ouderdom, elk levende mensch wierd ter dood gebracht. Het zelfde devisie heeft ook Barcelona bestormd. Van deze aktie zyn geene officieele berigten aan het gouvernement gekomen, doch hierover ben ik niet verwonderd, wetende dat den opperbevelhebber zeer kortzakelyk en spaarzaam is in zyne officieele berigten; het is vermoedelyk zyn intentie om na de verrigtingen der geheele overwinning, publieke berigt te doen

Van Cabrutto weten wy, hoewel niet officieellyk, dat door gebrek aan levensmiddelen, kolonel de la Torre, alle de huisgezinnen, troepen, artiliery en ammunitie deed inschepen, en vertrok daarmede naar het eiland Grenada. Dus de stad van Guayana in bezit is geraakt van Piar, met wien de Spaansche troepen een hevige battaille hadden op den 16den July, waarby het verlies der patriotten gesteld wordt op ruim 500 man gesneuvelden. Bolivar's muilezel met zadel en toom wierd door een Spaansche soldaat genomen, maar de meester konde niet gevonden worden; zyne vrienden vermoeden dat hy door Piar is omgebracht, die weinige dagen bevorens de bataille, 17 blanke officiers heeft doodgeschoten behorende tot zyne devisie. Sir Gregor heeft voorzichtig gehandeld, om zich te verwyderen van eenen medegezel aan wien de blanke-koleur zoo aanstotelyk is geworden. Gy kunt door dit voorlopig gedrag van Piar, het besluit opmaken welke de eindelyke gevolgen zyner uitzigten en verdere ondernemingen zyn zullen. De zulken die yverige voorspraken zyn geweest van eene ongelukkige revolutie, zouden daarin de eerste slagtoffers worden. Gelukkig dit land is zeer onderscheidenlyk gesteld in vergelyking met het geene St. Domingo eertyds is geweest; derhalve behoeven wy voor hetzelfde resultaat niet beducht te wezen.

Belangende Mariño, is het zeker dat hy 12 dagen geleden te Cariaco is geweest na zyne ontsnapping van Ximenes die hem van Quiria had weggejaagd en de plaats ingenomen. Door een onvergeeflyk verzuim van een Spaansch officier genaamd Cini wien de gouverneur van Cumana gezonden had met 300 man om Mariño te achtervolgen, zynde de laastgenoemde maar 20 mylen afstand van Cumana.

Cini na twee dagen marcheering met zyne troepen, detacheerde vroeg in den morgenstond, een officier met 35 man, en beloofde hun te zullen volgen na den ontbyt; doch in stee van zulks te doen, behaagde de plaats daar hy inkwartiering had genomen, hem zo wel, dat hy benevens zyne officieren zich gingen baden, en vervolgens een zoete slaapjen nemen; het recognosseerende detachement in afwagting hunner spitsbroeders, kwa men op anderhal uur afstand, en maakten vuur op Mariño die gemaklyk met 400 man konde overhoop werpen het klein gedeelte van 35 waar van 8 zyn gesneuveld en de overigen namen de vlugt twee zyn opgedaagd en hebben het geval verhaald, door een geforceerde march, trokken de patriotten voort, en zouden Cini met de Spaansche officiers, in den slaap hebben overrompeld; de schildwagt deed verscheidene schoten, en de serjeant had moeyte om het volk te verzamelen terwyl de heeren officiers bezig waren zich aantekleeden; en eerder dan zy in staat waren om het volk in slagorde te formeeren, was de vyanden hun op het lyf, en hebben 62 gedood, de overigen zyn naar Cumaña geretireerd. Weinige dagen daarna ontmoette de vyanden ongeveer 120 Spanjaarden die hen te rug dreven in de omstreeks Cariaco alwaar zy in de gebergten zyn verstrooid geraakt.

Saraya en Infante zyn omtrend 20 dagen geleden gezien naby Chapuarama. Luna en Quero met 200 kavalristen en even zoo veel infanterie, zyn hun nagezonden. Don Juan Juiz gouverneur van de Lanos, heeft zich by hun gevoegd als commandant, en de welbekende voorzichtigheid en beleid van dezen officier, beloofd den goede uitslag der expeditie

Van hier tot aan Valencia, San Carlos, Barquisimeto, en Coro is alles stil, de provintie Varinas is ook bevryd van de insurgenten; het volk is te vreden met de nieuwe gouverneur brigadier Correa, die twee regimenten kavalrie geformeerd heeft zeer dienstig ter onderbrenging van Guayana.

Calzada is met 3000 man meest kavalrie, naby San Fernando de Apure, tegenover den insurgente bevelhebber Paez met eene gelyken getal kavalrie troepen; ze zyn afgescheiden door hoge wateren, doch, in den loop van weinige weken zullen de hostiliteiten wel beginnen.

Lt. kolonel Gomez, met 1000 dragonders is geposteerd naby Calaboze en Notrias.

Uit al het vorengemelde zal UEd. vinden een geschakeld berigt der militaire gesteldheid dezer uitgestrekte provintien die buiten groot gevaar zyn

Heden wordt verhaald dat Piar geordonneerd heeft alle blanken te doen ombrengen, waaronder Bolivar, Arismende en Bermudez, en dat weinigen gelegenheid hadden gevonden te ontsnappen in een boot naar Trinidad. Ik kan voor de waarheid daarvan niet verzekeren alhoewel het niet onwaarschynlyk is. Het Britsche gouvernement zou als dan de oogen openen, en herinneren dat zy ook iets in de West Indien te verliezen hebben.

Den tegenwoordige kap. generaal is een man van ondervinding en onbekrompene begrippen; hy is gedecideerdlyk van opinie dat vreemdelingen geadmitteerd moesten worden ter nederzetting, zonder onderscheid van Godsdienstige gevoelens *mits niet besneeden zynde*, want aan dat volk heeft hy eenig afkeer. Hy verzogt my te schryven naar Curaçao en andere eilanden, ter uitnoding van kunstenaars en planters, om zich te vestigen in eenig gedeelte van de provintie naar eigen verkiezing; maar een man van zulk verlichte grondbeginzels, zal ik vreeze een korte regeering hebben, dienvolgens zou het gevaarlyk wezen naar zyne welmeenende invitatie te luisteren, had hy de plaats van Moxo eerder mogen bekleeden, zou het land stil en bloeyende zyn geweest.

Sprekende van Moxo, zende ik aan U eenige regels welk aan hem met de paket waren verzonden naar Porto Rico waar hy de wyk heeft genomen uit aanmerking van een brief door hem ontvangen van generaal Morillo waarby hy gedreigd wierd te zullen worden opgehangen; dus heeft hy raadzaam gedacht den dans te overspringen; er zyn goede redenen om aan hem een strop om den hals te zetten.

Nota.— Piar is een man van de kleur, inboorling van dit Eiland, en die zyne vrienden en nabestaanden alhier heeft wonende.

SPANISH AMERICA.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Spanish General Morillo to the War Minister in Madrid

Head-quarters, Mompoz March 7, 1816.
(No 18—Private.)

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

From the moment of my first arrival in the waters of Venezuela, I have informed his majesty of every thing I considered conducive to the tranquillity and security of these dominions of the king; lately from Carthagena I gave due notice of the wants of this Viceroyalty, and now I consider it my duty again to insist on the urgency of aid being sent out, especially to Venezuela.

In proportion as I have been sending troops to Peru and Porto Rico, and the king's army has been occupying the points evacuated by the rebels, the army has been weakened by being so much scattered, which, added to sickness and reductions of every kind, has now dwindled it to a mere skeleton, compared with the extent of country it covers, and the enemies braving it in front, especially in Venezuela.

At the time Margaritta was taken, the fugitives went to Carthagena, and to organize troops in the kingdom of Santa Fé, another portion of them remaining in the foreign islands, waiting for the opportunity of a diminution in the forces of this army, as well as its other attentions, in order to revolutionize Cumana, Margaritta and Guayana, united with the malcontents from France and speculators from England.

Carthagena has been taken, and they have all run away to Aux-Cayes, with a view from thence to attack any of the weak points of the coast, follow up the attack as much as they are able, and, if they do not succeed, to plunder and re-embark. By the plundering of produce they pay for their muskets, of which, at the present moment, there is in Port-au Prince a depôt of at least 12.000, as I have already manifested to your excellency in my last dispatch, on the authority of intercepted letters

By this brief detail his majesty will see, that if the rebels lose ground, they re-concentrate, and are stronger in the point which they attack, when we in reality are weaker.

For a moment I request your excellency to cast a glance over the statement of forces Venezuela had when the inhabitants were attached to the dominion of the king, and you will find that they were more than double the number now acting there, when, at the same time, they are compelled to be fighting every day The same do I say with regard to this vice roya'ty, and, according as I perceive on my march, the province of Carthagena may remain faithful; but the other towns and people wait only for an opportunity to pursue their criminal designs, and particularly the curates, of whom not a single good one is to be found.

I requested missionaries of his majesty, and I now add, that it will also be advisable to send out European curates and lawyers, for if this is to be carried on, it must be done in exactly the same manner as in the first days of the conquest.

The necessity of troops, which I have already informed your excellency in my dispatch No. 153, the viceroyalty of Santa Fe labours under, is a positive fact, for if it were feasible now to conquer the whole of this part of the country, it is not possible to leave the division of colonel Calzada, nor the vanguard on the right side of the river Magdalena, for they would go off to Venezuela, to increase the numbers of the enemy: But if it were possible for them to be marched to Peru, it is there they would be of the greatest service, as they are warlike and susceptible of good discipline. though, for the present, they will have enough to do in Antioquia, Popayan, and Choco. (Morillo here alludes to Creole troops.)

All I have thus far said is under the impression of the early arrival of troops, but if these are delayed, I cannot inform your excellency what will be the number required. At present in Venezuela there are two points threatened, and they are of the greatest importance, viz. Margaritta and Guayana. In the first point the rebels are well directed, supplied with every thing, and fighting in a bloody manner. The troops of the king have found themselves compelled to act on the defensive; and if Bolivar goes to that island with the expedition he is forming at Aux Cayes, I do not know what will be the fate of Margaritta, and afterwards of Cumana.

The attack on Margaritta is combined with that of Guayana, where the enemy's numbers increase; they occupy a large circle round the capital, intercept the cattle, and without fighting will compel the city to surrender, and be thereby greatly benefited. I considered this province to be of so much importance, that in Madrid I dared to tell his majesty, that, if it was lost, and occupied with a strong force, Caracas and Santa Fé would be in danger; and I request your excellency to cast a glance on its position, and remark that the rivers Oronoko, Apure, and Meta are navigable and navigated to a greater distance than I was then in any way aware of; look also to the Plains which the rebels command, and it is there that the cattle of all kinds are bred

The rebels of Venezuela have adopted the system of having many and strong guerillas, which follow the plan of those we had in Spain; and I foresee the assembling of them all as soon as a chief like Bolivar makes his appearance, or any other of reputation, and if they then think we have been weakened they will act with their whole forces.

In Spain it is generally believed that it is only a few chiefs who hold the country in a state of insurrection; but, most excellent Sir, it is high time for you to think otherwise, at least with regard to the provinces of Venezuela. There the Clergy, with the whole classes of society, are urged on to the same object of independence, though they are blinded enough not to see they are working for the people of colour; a blow which they would already have struck, if our expedition had not made so timely an appearance. This same set of people are vigorous, brave, eat any thing, and use no hospitals or clothing.

I do not believe the same obstinacy exists in the viceroyalty, but it is at all times necessary to increase the troops, for the garrison of Carthagena consumes a great number of men, and it is necessary for it to be numerous, since, according to what I can observe at present, the military force of the whole of New Grenada must be superior to what it was in the middle of the last century.

If Margaritta is lost, the insurgents will fortify it, and to reconquer it would require an expedition, whilst in the mean time the trade from thence to the Mexican Gulf would be left exposed to dangers. If Guayana should meet with the same fate, the re-conquest would be still attended with greater difficulties; and if at the same time there should be a chief to direct the forces of Casanare and Tunja, and combine an attack on Paraguana, a province of Coro, I should anticipate nothing favourable to the arms of the king. But all these evils, on the eve of coming upon us, would be avoided by an increase being made to the existing force of infantry and cavalry, and fresh supplies coming out. The expeditions ought to touch in Margaritta, and then proceed along the coast.

By the picture I have just drawn, I do not, however, wish your excellency to believe that it is my intention to sadden the heart of his majesty, but rather to double the blow, in order not to lose the fruits of such great expences as have been incurred, as well as the centre of America; for now, if through the protection of Divine Providence we are enabled to overcome the obstacles of hunger and a total want of means, no one ought to be so hardy as to flatter himself that the same could happen every day; and now, since so much has been done, let us have men, muskets, and ammunition, in order that his majesty's dominions may at once be consolidated in these vast regions. Great attention ought to be paid to Venezuela, which in revolutions furnishes all the other provinces with chiefs and officers, since they are more daring and better informed than those of the other parts, for which reason greater strength is requisite in that captain generalship, from whence the troops now in Varinas may then come on to Santa Fé, by roads which are frequented, though extremely bad.

God preserve your excellency many years, &c. &c. &c. PABLO MORILLO.

From General Morillo to the Secretary of State, &c. at Madrid

"Head Quarters, Ocaña, March 27, 1816.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

I have given orders to general Moxo to re-establish the Royal Audiencia of Caracas, without any delay, and in conformity to his majesty's commands, having for this purpose sent an officer from this point. I suppose by this time the measure will have been carried into effect, and I have complied with his majesty's orders, issued, beyond doubt, under an impression that the tranquillity of Venezuela could not be disturbed; but I request his majesty to listen for a moment to the remonstrance of one of his most faithful and devoted servants, who has never been withheld but by the dread of displeasing him, and who speaks from the experience acquired in these countries now so turbulent.

"When the expedition under my command appeared, every thing yielded, and apparently all gratefully acknowledged the clemency of the king, except the people of the Plains. On quitting the country with the expedition against Carthagena and Santa Fé, commotions commenced in the Plains, which have never been tranquil; and the Oronoko was crossed by Monagas and Cedaño, with a view to attack the capital of Guayana. In Cumana insurrections broke forth, and the rebels possessed themselves of Maturin and Guiria. Still in every quarter the arms of the king triumphed.

"The island of Margaritta, beyond doubt, instigated by the governor of Carthagena, with a view to free themselves from our threatened attack, raised the standard of rebellion, and unfortunately it still waves there. This accident obliged the Guayana forces, which had already struck terror into the enemy, to assemble, in order to restrain the audacity of the rebels. But in Guayana the latter have adopted the system of blockades, and I anticipate the most fatal consequences unless our people receive succours.

"Your excellency knows the great extent and distance of Margaritta, Cumana, Barcelona, Guayana, and the Plains, and I flatter myself that you will be astonished that a handful of brave men have always been able to obtain advantages over numerous and resolute rebels, who have nothing to dread from the inclemency or unhealthiness of the country, or that species of food so destructive to Europeans. Undoubtedly the fate of the viceroyalty of Santa Fé decides that of Venezuela, but this must be by sending succours to the latter as I have requested. The first point, however, is not yet ascertained, and the second cannot be expected so soon, when at the same time it is to be feared that the enemy will triumph in Guayana and Margaritta, and Bolivar, with the expedition fitting out at Aux-Cayes, will fall on a part of the coast where he has a party, and on a long line, without any garrison. What then, most excellent Sir, would be the fate of Venezuela? The same as happened in the time of Monteverde and Cajigal, when we should fall into that dilemma his majesty has sought to avoid by his private instructions, which is, that the honour and dignity of the Royal Audiencia should not be again exposed, and its members compelled to take shelter in foreign countries, to the detriment of the state.

"According to various dispatches I have received, the provinces of Venezuela above quoted are in a total state of insurrection, and their inhabitants are committing such errors, as cannot be mentioned without shuddering. Our forces are few, and will only be able for a short time to restrain these rebels. The most active police has served to find out their plans, and prevent these wretches from introducing themselves into those quarters which are tranquil, and thus the want of forces has been in some measure supplied, and for this purpose a separate and special committee has been formed; yet this could not have been done if we had gone through all the forms, and these matters had been given in charge to the members of the Royal Audiencia, who are themselves so much busied in objects which they may think more deserving of attention, but which are not so in the eyes of him who commands, and is responsible for the tenure of the country.

"The general report of Monteverde's feats being rendered null through the writings of the Fiscal of the Royal Audiencia in Valencia, as far as regards Venezuela, is true, and I can prove it with authentic documents; whence the greatest evils have followed, to overcome which, no less than 20,000 victims have been sacrificed, as well as immense treasures, and from that time the blood-thirsty have refused all controul, nor have we been able since to re-establish order, so extensive and covered is the country. I have adopted a variety of measures in conformity to the powers granted to me by his majesty, and which are partly or wholly contrary to the laws of the Indies, though very admissible in Spain, undoubtedly because the sovereign is near. For example, I have demanded loans for the subsistence of the army, and have ordered mortgages to be given, which has been done in conformity to the opinions of the law officers, and persons have been named to attend to the king's interests. I say the same with regard to the Municipalities, which at present I have considered possessed of too great powers, from which serious injury might result by secret orders or advices being given; since their members are all natives of the country, and not the settlers or conquerors, as in primitive times.

"All these my determinations would be objected to and destroyed by the Royal Audiencia as unconstitutional, and although the captain general sustains them till the decision of

SUPPLEMENT.

CURACAO, 13th SEPTEMBER, 1817.

Two London papers have reached us of the 3d and 4th of July, from which we have extracted a few paragraphs, being the only articles of interest they contain.

From St. Thomas we learn, that 24 officers, principally English, had arrived at that island, with the intention of joining the Independents on the Main.

Nine vessels, with troops, arrived at Puerto Cabello on Tuesday last, said to be from Cumana. General Morillo has proceeded from Cumana, leaving a small garrison of creol troops in the place. Mariño was in sight of the town.

We have given to-day, from the Kingston Royal Gazette, two intercepted letters, from General Morillo to the War Minister in Madrid, which will be read with much interest. From them it will be seen, that the General predicted upwards of 17 months ago, what we know now to have taken place, viz. the capture of Guayana by the Patriots, and the impossibility of again reducing Margarita should it be fortified by the enemy, which prediction has been verified in the General's late unsuccessful attack on that island. If the posture of the king's affairs in these extensive provinces was so distorted in March 1316, what a picture would they exhibit at the present day were the truth known. The only reinforcements of any consequence arrived from Spain since the date of these letters, we believe to be the 3,500 men lately landed at Cumana; these have already been employed in several engagements, which added to the destructive influence of climate on the coasts of Venezuela, particularly on new comers, has considerably reduced their numbers. The Patriots having gained the advantages anticipated by general Morillo, a fair conclusion may be drawn, from the internal evidence of these letters, that the Royal cause in Venezuela is now tottering; at least it may be presumed, that Spain, without the assistance of some other power, does not possess means sufficient to tranquilize that country.

To the Editor of the Curaçaosche Courant.

Sir—A natural hatred to falsehood, deception and intrigue, impells me to notice the letter addressed to you by an unknown character, who styles himself impartial, and inserted in your paper of the 6th instant, pretending to impose upon good faith in affecting to give a correct and just account of the actual political and military state of Venezuela.

If there are some who employ all their policy in deluding the nations, and entertaining them with apparent pictures, imaginary forces, aerial strength, and spurious advantages, there are others whose probity and desire for the general interest of mankind, urge them to destroy falsehoods, and to exhibit to the world the genuine history of people, in order to preserve the relations established among societies, free from those dangers which error generally creates.

Indeed, Mr. Editor, the contradictions in the letter alluded to, its narratives, the statement of distances, the ideas introduced in it without combination, give a striking proof of the little knowledge which the author possesses of the matter on which he treats, or of his being prepossessed by others who are interested in warping the judgment of the public.

One of his most particular objects has been to persuade us, that during the invasion of Margarita, the Spanish forces suffered no damage whatever, while the Independents on the contrary remained entirely destroyed and cut to pieces. Be this as it may, Mr. Editor, permit me to offer a very simple reflection: His excellency lieutenant-general Don Pablo Morillo, supreme chief of South America, in all the departments of war, finances, policy, justice, &c. &c. &c. raised a formidable army, composed of the conquerors of the conquerors of Austerlitz, in order to attack Margarita, and either to force her to submission, or reduce her to ashes; although surrounded by dangers of the greatest magnitude on the Main, he gave the preference to that miserable island as the theatre of his operations, either because he thought it the most important place for the achievement of his military plans, or because he esteemed her reduction a matter of considerable interest to the arms of the king, and satisfied of his great skill in the art of war, he considered the arduous undertaking far above the talent of any subaltern general, and worthy of being committed only to the direction of his excellency in person.

He actually executes the invasion; he assails, he resists, he performs prodigies of valour and of slaughter, and at last his excellency beholds himself in the necessity of escaping by flight, regaining his ships, and leaving every thing behind him. To whom, Mr. Editor, does the claim of the victory exclusively belong? Who in this case must have reaped the advantages of the field? To which of the two billigerent parties shall the political and judicious world pay the honors of the triumph? I leave it to you to decide, and as it is not a difficult problem, it will be easily solved by the meanest capacities.

The capture of Guayana is a fact too public and notorious to be denied by him, but if he pretends a severe engagement took place on the 16th July, in which the loss of the Patriots exceeded 500 men in killed only, it is but very natural to suppose that *that* of the Royalists must have been thrice that number, when the capital was taken, when the Independents became masters of the whole province, and when the remnant of the Spanish army, with its chief went to seek shelter in Grenada, having not a single spot in the interior to which they could have resorted in their flight.—This is likewise a problem that will not fatigue the mind in its solution.

But what I consider a problem beyond the power of man to solve, is the pretended death of general Bolivar. You have never seen a novel more badly framed than this, not even the colours in which it is dressed could give it the appearance of probability or entertainment. If he died in the campaign of the 16th, and his mule with its equipment was taken by a Spanish soldier, he could not have been killed by Piar; and if it be a fact that general Bolivar fell a victim to the latter's resentment, than the apparition and capture of the mule is altogether false, as it is not a matter to be believed that general Piar would make a sacrifice of that nature to the Spanish chiefs, whom he certainly does not like much, and would, therefore, not be inclined to flatter in any manner pleasing to their excellencies. However, as this fiction and the propagation of other imaginary tales have been in reality the sole object of the letter, you will confer an obligation upon the public and myself, if you will condescend to give them some information upon this interesting subject.

Since the commencement of the revolution in Venezuela, the Spaniards have employed their most strenuous endeavours to defame it, and to bring upon it the hatred of foreign nations, by affecting to apprehend the occurrence of the same horrid scenes on that continent, which had laid waste the colony of Guarico. It is upon this footing that they have cemented the principles of the war; it is upon this foundation that they have supported the intestine divisions of the country, and it is by means of this phantasm that they have succeeded in terrifying a large number of incautious and weak minded people, susceptible of every impression.

Experience has proved the fallacy of their affected fears; the coloured people of Venezuel, naturally peaceable, have beheld the revolution of their political institutions with that admiration and deference with which all men view the amelioration of their existence and their fortune; tamely submitted to the direction of enlightened men, applied to their labours, to agriculture, and to their respective occupations; they have scarcely desired any thing else than what might have been ceded without hesitation. In a word, this people reposed in the bosom of peace, tranquil and obedient to the government of the Republic, until Llamosas, a Spaniard, roused the slaves and coloured people of the east; Cropesa those of the south; and, Boves those of the Plains, offering to reward them with the riches and properties of all the white Americans whom they should slay.

Thus, Mr. Editor, the Spaniards alone have been the incendiaries of that fire, but they had afterwards the mortification to see their intentions thoroughly known by those whom they had employed, and by whom they were at last forsaken. General Piar is incapable of harbouring such sentiments, nay, he detests them; he severely punishes them, and his heart aspires to a glory that will not suffer itself to be sullied by mean actions; his character is too well known, and it is the very knowledge of it that urges the Spanish agents to make him an object of horror and suspicion. I could furnish you with a number of convincing proofs of this truth, were I not restrained by the limits I have prescribed to myself in this letter, and by the delicacy of the matter.

Previous to entering upon the subject of general Mariño, permit me, Sir, to explain the topographical situation of Cumana;—this is the capital of that province; to the westward of it, and at a very short distance the town of Cariaco is situated, and it is followed by that of Carupano in the same direction; at a distance of many leagues is the coast of Guiria, which is very extensive, and forms the boundaries of that province.

An army worsted in Guiria, has no other alternative than that of throwing itself into the sea, or to wander through the impenetrable mountains and thickets which encompass those territories; it is, therefore, a circumstance totally false and impracticable, that Ximines should have defeated general Mariño, in Guiria, and that the latter should afterwards have taken possession of Cariaco; on the contrary, common sense dictates, that the Independant army could not have occupied this important position without having previously done away with all the enemy's forces, which in Guiria, or in any other place, impeded their passage, unless such a phenomenon be supposed to occur for the first time in politics, that an army defeated and put to flight, should advance and drive the victors from the principal places which they intended to defend.

The sleep of Cini, Mr. Editor, was certainly an unfortunate circumstance to that officer; it is only to his lethargy that general Mariño is indebted for his victory over him, of which we had not the least knowledge; but tell us, we pray you, was general Gongora asleep when he was routed and put to death by general Paez? Was his excellency general Morillo asleep when this very Paez drove him back from the confines of the kingdom of Santa Fé, until enclosing him in the valleys of Aragua?

Was his excellency also asleep, when the famous island of Margarita chastised for the last time his struggles for reducing her to dust? Was brigadier Pardo asleep, when the people of Margarita compelled him to evacuate that island after losing many thousands of men? Were colonels La Torre and Zeruti asleep, when general Piar on the banks of St. Felix, burried under his arms and standards the powerful army which they commanded? In a word, were Gorrin and Calzada asleep, when general Paez obliged them to abandon San Fernando de Apure, where they thought themselves invincible? What a curious way of sleeping the Spaniard have, Mr. Editor, but that sleep is really a lethargy, which threatens an approaching dissolution of the body.

It is very probable that Calzada is at the head of 3,000 men, fronting an equal number under general Paez, and that the reflux of the rivers may soon bring them to hostile operations; but that lieutenant colonel Gomez with 1,000 dragoons is posted near Calabozo and Nutrias, is a circumstance far beyond the sphere of possibility, the former is a city within the province of Caracas, the latter belongs to that of Varinas; they are separated by a distance of 100 leagues, which are divided by navigable rivers and other impediments, consequently if that Spanish chief is near the one, he must necessarily be at a vast distance from the other, unless he enjoys the supernatural priviledge of being at the same time in different places, similar to the apostle Santiago, who in other times appeared on his white horse, fighting every where in favor of the Spaniards, and killing millions with his sword, as related in history.

I am very impartial Mr. Editor, and my heart is incapable of ever resisting the inexorable power of truth. I confess candidly that if the present captain general of Caracas possesses liberal ideas, if he is propense to good order, and to the establishment of a government founded on mild, equitable and conciliatory laws, his reign must be of short duration, and he must soon disappear from the limits which divide the continent of America.

Notwithstanding his enlightened principles, he dares not be the arbiter of the fundamental laws of the monarchy. Neither circumcised nor uncircumcised, nay even strangers in general will not dare to tread on the dominions of H. C. Majesty in America, if they do not acknowledge as their God the *Pope of Rome*—if they do not embrace his peculiar dogmas—if they do not purchase bulls to atone for their sins—if they do not order mass to be said for the expiation of their crimes—and if they do not confess their weaknesses to the agents of God on earth, bequeathing to these at their decease a share of their property in this world, in order to receive a double share and perhaps a hundred times its value in the next. Unless they submit to all these conditions, they must inevitably be consumed by the fire of the holy inquisition; the arm of this supreme tribunal is omnipotent, it acknowledges no authority, nor does it spare crowns. It did not spare Charles the 2d first son of Philip the 2d king of Spain, for the horrid crime of being supposed the protector of the revolution of the Heretics in the Netherlands. Let mankind be thankful to me for this important information, and let every individual act as his safety most requres.

Your zeal Mr. Editor in search of truth, and your impartiality with respect to the public, will condescend to give publicity to this letter, and I will only request you to reserve my name, for a reason more powerful than that of the unknown author, and for the consideration to which those are entitled, who endeavour to destroy the errors which others strive to create.

To the Editor of the Curaçaosche Courant.

Sir—Having perceived in your last Gazette, a letter said to be from Caracas, the author of which invites, in the name of the present captain general of that province, foreigners of every description, to go there and settle themselves, provided they are not circumcised; we beg leave, through the medium of your useful paper, to express our high sense of this distinction, and to offer our warmest acknowledgments to the captain general for affording to us a new occasion of congratulating ourselves, that we enjoy the benefits of a civilized government, far beyond the reach of his aversion, and of the despotic sway of his government.

In that letter, wherein the merits of the captain general are extolled far beyond the real characteristic of any living European Spaniard, the spirit of interest of the author, is evidently conspicuous, notwithstanding the garment of impartiality under which it is disguised; but had the author of such strained encomiums, reflected how much to the discredit of his Hero the proviso relative to the circumcised necessarily operates, prudence would have impelled him to suppress it, for nothing is more ridiculous than the high sounding tone, in which the exclusion of the circumcised from the enjoyment of Spanish favors and preferments is proclaimed, by the well informed and liberal minded captain general, when himself must be aware of the unwillingness of a people to barter tranquillity for disquietude, and happiness for misery; in a word, to give up a civilized for a barbarous government. Here, as in all civilized countries, we live peaceably and unmolested, free from the superstitious rods of the inquisition, and from the frowns of those who arbitrarily dispose of the lives of innocent men. Thus happily situated, we feel not the least inclination to transmigrate until Spanish America shall be governed by wise and liberal laws, which impart their benefits alike to all men, and secure to every one the free enjoyment of the rights allotted to him by Divine Providence.

SOME CIRCUMCISED.

Important to Merchants.—By information lately received from a gentleman residing in Holland, it appears that the American minister in that country has succeeded in procuring an ordinance regulating trade to the Island of Java, by which it is provided that foreign vessels, coming from that island, are exempted from the import duties upon entering the ports of Holland and Belgium, upon producing evidence of their having paid the export duties at Batavia.—Upon the same authority, we have the pleasure to state, since the 1st of January, no other or higher tonnage duties are imposed upon American vessels, in the Dutch ports, than upon their own vessels.—*National Intelligencer.*

NEW DISCOVERIES.

It is stated in a London paper that an artisan at Venice has discovered, or at least, asserts that he has discovered a means of propelling a vessel of any dimensions, either at sea or elsewhere, against wind and tide, without the aid of sails, oars or steam, at the rate of *six* miles an hour. In addition to this his machinery has the further advantage that it will secure the vessel from shipwreck, if timely notice of the danger is given.

Mr. Degen, a watch-maker of Vienna, has invented a machine for flying in the air. It is formed of two kinds of pachutes of taffeta, which may be folded up or extended at pleasure, and the person who moves them is placed in the centre. Mr. Degen has made several public experiments, and rose to a height of 54 feet, flying in various directions with the celerity of a bird. In one of his ærial excursions he was attacked by a flock of crows and with some difficulty descended withous injury.

A chemist of Halverstadt is said to have discovered a mode of manufacturing an oil from Cabbage Seed, superior to any vegetable oil now known—it equals in point of yellow colour and purity the finest oil of Provence—it is inodorous, and has a taste of Almonds, which distinguishes it from the oil of rape seed—it may be substituted for olive oil in sallads and for other domestic uses. When used as lamp oil it gives a bright flame without smoke. It is also very economical: a given quantity will be consumed much more slowly than the same quantity of rape oil within the same time.

Compendious Arithmetic.—Mr. Von Syngel, of Gheat, having employed ten years of intense study in order to simplify arithmetical calculations, has succeeded in decomposing, producing and reducing, in one minute, by means of 12 figures, operations which required many hours and whole columns of figures and fractions. His method is applicable to money of all kinds.

New York, May 12.

Earthquake.—We learn from Mr. Ritchie, a passenger on board of the Islington, that there had been a severe earthquake between Tobasco and the South Seas, 60 miles distant from the former place which had sunk land 30 leagues in extent—the whole face of the country had been torn up, and the rivers Tobasco and St. Francis were rendered impassible by the thousand floating trees on its surface. An Indian village has been swallowed up, with all its inhabitants.

Aanbesteeding.

Curaçao den 12den September 1817.

INGEVOLGE authorisatie van zyn Excellentie, den Vice Admiraal A. Kikkert, Gouverneur Generaal van Curaçao en onderhorige Eilanden, Commandeur der Militaire Willems Orde &c. &c. &c.

Zal den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien Ridder der Militaire Willems Orde &c &c. Op Woensdag den 17den September 1817, s'middags ten 12 uuren in de Raad Zaal op het Gouvernements Huis by kaarslicht aan den geene die zulks ten meeste voordeele van den lande zouden willen aannemen aanbesteeden ten dienste van het Militaire Garnisoen alhier, ongeveer Vyftig Vaten Tarwe Meel—Zes en Twintig ditto Gezoute Vleesch—Vyf ditto Gezoute Spek—Vier Duizend Ponden Ryst—Negen Honderd Pinten Azyn—Duizend Zes Honderd ditto Genever. Alles beste qualiteit en ten genoegen van de geene met de ontvangst belast.

Den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Financien.

NUBOER.

Curaçao den 6den September 1817.

ADVERTISSEMENT.

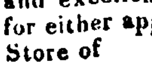
DE ondergeteekende verzoekt allen de geenen welken Patenten en Hoofd en Famille Gelden verschuldigt zyn, dezelve zonder uitstel in de loop dezer maand te komen afbetaalen; als meede de geenen die met de intree aan de een per Cent. Kaapvaards Kassa agterstallig zyn, dezelve te komen voldoen tot den 30sten Juny ll., zullende hy anders in de onaangenaame noodzakelykheid zyn, om hun volgens de wet daartoe te dwingen.

MATTHIAS SCHOTBORGH,
Ontvanger Generaal.

Curaçao, 27th August, 1817.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The fast sailing coppered bottomed brig



SUGNAL,
Capt. Richard Jones,
Has room for about 3 to 400 Bags of Coffee and excellent accommodation for Passengers, for either apply to the Capt. on board or at the Store of

O. M. DACOSTA.

Curaçao, 27th August, 1817.

ALL persons are hereby warned against trusting any of the crew of the brig Sugnal as debts contracted by them will not be paid by

RICHARD JONES, Capt.

Gedrukt, en Saturdags 's Morgens uitgeven.
By WILLIAM LEE,
Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

his majesty, dissensions will be experienced in the command, complaints will be sent on to the Throne, if the other Authorities do not go so far as to issue orders in a contrary sense. I only mention these two cases, because they are the most important, and were the readiest to occur to me.

"If the rebels are at length totally destroyed, the re-establishment of the Royal Audiencia, with Judges and Officers, who have in no manner been implicated in the present revolution, is an object of the greatest importance and necessity, and it will have much to do to regulate things. If, however, the former sustain themselves, it is evident, that to abide by the laws of the Indies in a strict manner would be an obstacle to any one not possessed of such ample powers as his majesty was pleased to grant me, and for this reason, as well as because I have for some time back solicited my removal from the Captain-Generalship of Caraccas, as well as the command of the army, owing to my bad health, I again renew my request, which I do under less fear of being charged with interested motives, than would happen to my successor.

"Few persons are more sensible than myself that a Military Government is the most despotic and worse of all others. It is the most tyrannical and despotic of all; still it is the quickest in dispatch, and it is the one the rebels have themselves adopted. What kind of government can be fitting for a people, who in what they write and do, evince that they will admit of no controul; who have still points in which they can command, and in whose country all is blood, destruction, and horrors? What is suited to a country peopled with rebels, who improve every opportunity, a country from which the subsistence of the soldier is to be derived, as well as the expences of the war for its reduction? Can what is required be obtained in any other manner? When it is necessary to act with the rapidity usual in this army, how can the time be spent in deliberations? When the provinces of Spain were invaded, what deliberation occurred? Undoubtedly, Sir, the mistake is in its having been believed by those who do not know these countries, and give ear to the emissaries of the rebels, that, by the mere appearance of the king's troops, and acting with clemency, all would hasten to bless the happiness of such a day; but let Margaritta, Cumana, and Barcelona make answer to those who have believed in such things.

"At the present period, the trammels imposed by the laws of the Indies on him who acts as commander in chief are completely useless, more particularly in Venezuela. The American will not be commanded by any one who is not of his own country, less if he who seeks so to do is an European, less if he is a Spaniard; and he only yields, to emergencies, and obeys the king, till another opportunity presents itself. Every province in America, most excellent Sir, requires a different mode of governing. What is good for the kingdom of Santa Fé, produces no effect in Venezuela, notwithstanding they are contiguous. In the first there are few blacks and persons of colour, in the latter very few whites have been left. The inhabitant of Santa Fé has proved himself cowardly and timid, when the other is daring and bloody. In the vice-royalty a great deal has been written, and the Doctors have wished to settle all in their own way; but in Caracas they instantly draw their swords. Hence the different kind of opposition that has been met with. But in dissimulation and perfidy they are both alike. Possibly, the inhabitants of this vice-royalty would not have made so obstinate a resistance, if there had been no Venezuelians. Carthagena resisted in a most incredible manner, merely owing to these people. On the right of the river Magdalena, several battles have been fought with troops organized by Venezuelians. In the covered and sterile province of Antioquia, they have already twice declared a death war, and they have fortified the passes in concert with the Venezuelians. Santa Fé submitted and imbibed these bloody ideas through emissaries sent from Caracas. All, most excellent Sir, is the work of the Venezuelians. In their own country they are fierce wild beasts, and, if they should happen to be well commanded, they will give us work for a long time, and much blood and treasure must be expended in their reduction.

"When I arrived with his majesty's expedition, I was horror-struck on hearing of the heaps of dead bodies resulting from each action, won or lost; I conceived this animosity to be the work of two parties seeking to avenge themselves; I imagined the time had arrived when it would be proper to display that clemency, so much recommended by his majesty, that unexampled clemency, when this is the only side on which foreigners in the public papers have not dared to attack a nation, to which they attributed the character of sanguinary. But, Sir, what has been the result? New revolutions, fresh perfidy, and if, when the pacification of this vice-royalty is ended, they submit, it will only be to wait for another more favourable time; but to attain this submission on their part, more forces are necessary, as I have often repeated; you must not believe this will be the work of one day, but the result of great vigour and constancy. It is now a war of blacks against whites.

"In presenting to his majesty this small sketch of the state of Venezuela, and requesting him to read what I have said on other occasions, I anticipate your excellency will be convinced that this is not the moment to separate the chief command, but, on the contrary, to give it more consistency and unity, not only because of decisions being thus more safe and expeditious, but because when the motives of discordancy are removed, no want of union will be experienced—a state of things which the rebels from Mexico to Peru have known how to improve with the greatest sagacity; and, although I can boast that among chiefs of different arms I have been able to establish the greatest harmony, we cannot at all times rely on such a phenomenon as this.

"I therefore consider it my duty to repeat, that in Venezuela the supreme authority ought to reside in one person—that it ought to be unlimited—that without delays and consequent evils, the tribunals cannot take upon themselves the ordinary course of things, or establish the written law, till after the complete pacification of those provinces, which in a great measure may be considered in no other light than as a vast field of battle, on which force only decides, and in which the general, who commands the action, gains it by means of his talent or fortune; nor ought any one to dare to do any thing else than obey, be silent, and execute his orders.

"I do not wish to deceive his majesty, but only that what has been gained may not be lost; and the rebels soon exterminated. For this purpose I convey the ideas I have acquired from experience, and I should be happy if my removal from the command might place me in a situation to do this without being suspected of personal motives; but all my wishes make me hope my prognostics may not turn out false.

"God preserve your excellency many years, &c. "PABLO MORILLO."

MARGARITA.

Manifesto to the impartial World.

Since God created the universe, or this huge abode of mortals, from which period we reckon an interval of more than six thousand years, there have been revolutions which have afflicted it with the destruction of the human species.

Venezuela occupies the last page in this dismal history. On the 19th April of the year 1810, she toned the sacred hymn of her emancipation, and among remarkable periods, she struggles against the strongest concussions to obtain it.

Glorious journeys—Brilliant and distinguished conflicts are the most irrefragable proofs of Venezuelian valour.

The island of Margarita, one of the principal and complete parts of the Confederated states, reared likewise the standard of honor, and walked upon the tracks of her fellow Citizens.

On the 4th May of that same year, she deposed with the greatest moderation the Spanish commander; the same who at the entrance of Monteverde in Caracas, had been commissioned to afflict in the prisons of Puerto Cabello, among other Americans, the natives of Margarita.

Carthagena supported the cause of Venezuela in the year 1813; and a leader chosen by the suffrages of the people, marched forward to break asunder the chains of his oppressed brethren.

They all blessed the work of their liberator, but in opening a new campaign, this same people was doomed again to suffer mournful vicissitudes; their unfortunate emigration, witnessed by the windward islands, presents one of the most melancholy pictures of honest families breathing by the mercy of foreign nations, whose generosity is stamped in the heart of every good American.

If Providence, casting an eye of compassion on their sufferings, should one day grant them the well deserved chart of their liberty, that they may have a government of their own to secure and protect the sacred rights of man, they shall by distinguished benefits requite the religious hospitality, which has been afforded to them by these friendly colonies.

The circle of their revolution is not yet closed. This furious vulcan is still emitting dreadful flames.—The independents are ambitious of their liberty;—they demand to hold a seat among nations; death cannot discourage them; they look upon her as a relief from ignominy.

Notwithstanding these liberal ideas, there are degenerated Americans, who stooping servilely before the false idols of Iberia, have caused innumerable evils to the soil which gave them birth.

Against *these only* are directed the pointed steel of the Freemen; their names are by an unanimous voice erased from the number of beings who beautify nature.

To conquer or to die is the alternative of the children of the Great Columbia; although struck by a panic, some of the Eastern people, have lately separated from the coalition, while Margarita amid the hazards of war, looked up to them for a brave defense of their country.

The city of Cariaco fell, in a manner not to be conceived, and her disorders may infect the adjacent countries. To preserve that union, on which so highly depends the safety of the states, Margarita received in her bosom the supreme government of Venezuela, convoked by general Mariño, but on the 31st May last, twelve days after its establishment, it withdrew from Margarita, and in our squadron proceeded towards Maturin; and the island fluctuating alone, in the middle of dangers, blockaded at that time by two corvettes and five brigs, and threatened by a fresh naval force, far from desponding, confirmed the oath of the 17th November, when with *only fourteen muskets*, she defeated in 10 pitched battles, the formidable hosts of general Morillo. Three Thousand Republicans whom the world has admired for their bravery, are this day with arms in their hands, determined to repel with undaunted vigour the attacks of tyranny.

Margarita will be reduced to ashes, *but she shall not be enslaved.*—The enemy have sworn her destruction, and it appears that she will soon have to walk through the glorious field of Mars. She calls to the unprejudiced nations, once more to fix their eyes upon her, and to be the spectators of this new and interesting scene, which shall not less excite their admiration, than that which had diffused fear, terror, and confusion among those who swore to inthrall her.

Great and Generous Nations! Suffer not the phalanxes of our invaders to complete their baneful purposes—to destroy the peaceful inhabitants of Margarita. Have compassion ye men of the present age, on a small city which has given to the world sublime lessons of civic virtues and if by your generosity, she should be enabled to stand this glorious trial, she swears before heaven and earth, that the wise and valorous Greece, were it now to exist in the meridian of its former glory, which had attracted the admiration of the world, it should doubtless envy the great sacrifices, which the illustrious defenders of Margarita have been known to offer at the hallowed shrine of liberty, erected by the New World in the 19th Century.

Margarita, 19th June, 1817.

LONDON.

July 4.—At a late hour this morning we received the Paris Papers of Monday and Tuesday.

Paris- June 30.—"The ministers of the free towns of Germany have made a long proposition to the diet, in consequence of the appearance of Tunisian corsairs in the North Sea. They speak with gatitude of the proofs afforded by England of her determination not to suffer such an audacity; but they think it their duty to invoke the diet to concur in some measure calculated to repress in a permanent manner such outrages, which might tend even to introduce the plague, indigenous with them into Germany, should these pirates land and exercise their piracies on different parts of the coast.

"The Diet unanimously resolved to draw up a Report to the different Courts, in order that the most efficacious means may be adopted to provide for the safety of the maritime commerce of Germany.

The weather here continues remarkably fine; and the appearance of the corps in the neighbourhood never was better. The thermometer yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, stood at 65 degrees, and this morning at 68.—*Glasgow, July* 1.

The hay harvest has commenced generally in this neighbourhood, and the crops are most prolific. The corn looks beautiful beyond expression, and every likelihood of an early harvest and a luxuriant crop.—*Plymouth, July* 2.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

"Lord Clanwilliam and captain Gordon going post from Vienna to London upon a diplomatic mission, were stopped and robbed of all their effects between Pagney sur Meuse and Void. Every effort is making to discover the robbers. The effects were of great value.

"There were among the effects four packets of papers belonging to lord Clanwilliam, a great deal of specie, jewels, letters addressed to the Duke de Richelieu, the Countess de Carneville, &c.

Calais, June 21.—The Russian squadron which has arrived at Calais is composed of 8 vessels of 74 guns, and a frigate. Several personages of distinction have taken advantage of this opportunity to come to France by sea: the count de Maistre, the Sadinian ambassador in Russia, the general-in-chief Fensh, the countess of Razumowski, the wife and family of general Baron de Jomini, M. Bourgeois, French consul at St. Petersburgh, &c. &c.

An individual, very remarkable both to see and hear, has also arrived with the Russian squadron. He is a native of Bordeaux, and is named Joseph Cabris, Embarked in 1792, on board the privateer the Dumourier, he was taken by the English, and subsequently enrolled in the corps of emigrants in the English service. He formed part of the expedition to Quiberon, saved himself by swimming, and regained the English frigates.—On returning to London he engaged as an under officer on board a merchant vessel for a long voyage. This vessel was lost at the Marquesas (or Marquis of Mendoza's Islands), and an Englishman and he alone were saved. Received by the inhabitants of one of those islands, to which he gave the name of Nacaiba, he was adopted by them, and tattooed from head to feet like the rest of the islanders. They gave him in marriage the daughter of the king, and he lived nine years with these savages perfectly happy, having in abundance fruits without the trouble of cultivating them, and living on the produce of the bread tree and fish. These people are *Anthropophagi*, and eat the prisoners whom they take in war. He has seen several of these repasts, of which he gives circumstantial details, as well as of the manners of the natives. The Russian captain Krosenstern touched at this island in a voyage round the world, and took him on board. He left the island of Nacaiba with regret. He was landed at Kamtschatka, and entered the Russian service as a lieutenant in the navy. He now returns to France, and intends retiring to Bordeaux, his native place. The tattooing with which his skin is marked, from the forehead to the feet, is done with art. The designs of it are considerably varied, and traced with much neatness.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaart zederd onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—SEPTEMBER.

6.	golet Jan Hendrik, Danies,	Sp. kust
8.	bark Toevallig, Frolyk,	Aruba
	golet Alexandria, Coolman,	ditto
	bark Twee Lingen, Wagenaar,	Sp. kust
	—— La Lina, Gouirau,	Porto Rico
	brik John, Eskildson,	Boston
	lantje St. Fernando, Ocanes,	Coro
	golet Bonespour, Lasaux,	Aquin
	—— Oriant, Dore,	St. Blas
10.	bark De Goede Hoop, Eltino,	Sp. kust
	golet Del Carmen, Malabe,	Puerto Cabello
11.	—— Venus, Lopez,	Cumana

UITGEKLAARD—SEPTEMBER.

5.	golet De Goede Hoop, Eltino,	Sp. kust
6.	—— Dorothea, Meyer,	Maracaybo
	—— Maria, Jansen,	Sp. kust
8.	brik Fox, Morehouse.	Puerto Cabello
	—— Argo, Dill,	New Orleans
	bark Twee Lingen, Wagenaar,	Aruba
	—— Toevallig, Frolyk,	ditto
10.	golet Emelia, Yarzagaray,	Sp. kust
11.	lantje St. Fernando, Ocanes,	ditto

Van St. Thomas vernemen wy dat 24 officieren voornamelyk Engelschen, op dat eiland gearriveert waren, met voornemen zich by de independenten op de kust te voegen.

Negen vaartuigen met troepen zyn te Puerto Cabello op 11. Dingsdag gearriveert, wordt gezegd van Cumana. Generaal Morillo is van Cumana vertrokken, een klein garnizoen kreoolsche troepen op die plaats nalatende, Mariño was in het gezicht der stad.

GEHUWD.—Op Zondag den 7den September, De Weledele Heer Matthias Schotborgh, Ontvanger Generaal dezer Kolonie, met Mejufvrouw Elizabeth Baart, dochter van wylen den Heer Adolphus Baart.

UIT DE AMERIKAANSCHE PAPIEREN.

CHARLESTON, Mei 8.

Zeer belangryk.—Gisteren nacht arriveerde alhier de schoener Patriot, kapitein Thompson 50 dagen van Buenos Ayres. Met dit arrivement hebben wy van onze aandachtige korrespondent aldaar, de Buenos Ayras Couranten tot den 21sten Maart ontvangen, behelzende het officieel verhaal der verovering van Chili door de republieken, en andere berigten betrekkelyk de voortgangen der Patriotsche armeën. Wy zyn door een komerciele vriend met de volgende vertalingen uit de door ons ontvangene nieuws-papieren begunstigd geworden, waarvoor wy hem bedanken.

VERTAALD VOOR DE BALTIMORE PATRIOT,

Buenos Ayros Gazette Extraordinair Feb. 27.

Gisteren te 3 uren des morgens arriveerde Don Manuel Escalada in deeze hoofdstad, de te Chacabuco veroverde koninglyke standaart, medebrengende. Het is in byzyn van veele civiele en militaire ambtenaren aan de opper directeur aangeboden geworden. Te 6 uren werd het in de Citadel bewaard tot een zegeteken der nationale vlaggen dienende. Vreugdevuren werden by de gelegenheid gedaan, vergezeld met militair musiek en de vreugdejuiching ener overgrote zamenloop volks. De publieke dankbaarheid droeg de hulde derzelver te vredenheid aan de verdienstelyke provintie van Cuyo en de vermaarde helden van de Andes, op. Aan hen koomt onsterflyke roem toe! San Martin!—faam zal de lof uwer deugden aan het publiek bekend maken; misschien zal het schynen hen te vergroten, het kan hen echter nimmer genoegzaam schatten.

Depeche van generaal San Martin aan de Opper Directeur.

Zeer uitnemend Heer—Een divisie van 1800 man van de armée van Chili is dezen namiddag (12den February) door de armée onder myn bevel vernield geworden—zes honderd krygsgevangenen waaronder 30 officieren, 450 gedoden en een standaart welke ik de eer heb U overtezenden, is het resultaat dezer vreugderyke dag met meer dan 1000 geweren en 2 veld stukken.

De kortheid des tyds gedoogd my niet in verhalen te treden, welke ik U zoo spoedig mogelyk geven zal; ter gelyker tyd, kan ik geene uitdrukkingen sterk genoeg vinden om aan de dapperheid der troepen regt te doen; ons verlies bedraagd geen 100 man. Brigadier generaals Don Miguel Saler en Don Bernardo O'Higgens hebben hun uitmuntend gekweten. Hoofd kwartieren, Chacabuco, 12den Feb. 1817

JOSE DE SAN MARTIN

Aan zyne Excellentie,
De Opper Directeur van den staat.

Generaal San Martin aan de opper Directeur.

Zeer uitnemend Heer—De roemryke dag van Chacabuco heeft aan Chili het genot van vryheid hergeven. De verstrooide overgeblevenen der vyandelyke armée verenigen zich met de onzen of vallen in onze handen als krygsgevangenen. De vlugtende Ex-gouverneur Marco, geene vaartuigen te Valparaiso vindende tracht in het zuiden te ontsnappen, maar hy zal door de partyen die hem vervolgen gevat worden. Heden trede onze armée onder toejuiching van het volk binnen deeze hoofdstad Wy hebben in dezelve een groote menigte geschutten.

JOSE DE SAN MARTIN.

February 14, 1817.

Buenos Ayres Maart 1.

CHILI.—Op den 6den February vergaderden de burgers van de hoofdstad *Chili* om een regering te kiezen, en werd Brigadier Generaal Don Bernardo O'Higgins tot Opper Directeur verkozen. Hy heeft aan de opper Directeur dezer Provintien zyn benoeming en het gevangen nemen dier gene wier opvolger hy is, namelyk de tiran *Marco del Pont* bekend gemaakt. Niets wordt meerder vereischt om de roem der Chilianen en der helden van Chacabuco te bekronen, daar zy een generaal veroverd hebben, die pocht dat hy met de toegenegenheid van het volk, welke hy onderdrukte, regeerde. Tirannen! dus is de bestemming, die U afwacht.

CHARLESTON, Mei 12.

VERDERE BELANGRYKE BERIGTEN.

UIT DE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

Extract uit een brief van een Heer in Buenos Ayres aan zyn vriend te Baltimore.

"*Buenos Ayres February* 28.—In myn laatste brief informeerde ik U wegens de voortgangen van generaal San Martin, die in Chili voortgetrokken was, de Cordilleras voorby getrokken zynde, zonder tegenstand te ontmoeten. Ik heb nu te melden dat wy het berigt van een gevegt tusschen de koningsgezinden en de troepen dezer provintie plaats gehad, ontvangen hebben, welke in de geheele verslaging en vernietiging der eersten eindigde. Het berigt is in de stad, vergezeld van een officier die de vaandels der overwonnene koningstropen bragt, gearriveert. Er waren 1000 gedood en 50 krygsgevangenen genomen, met een generaal. De Buenos Ayreanen zyn binnen de hoofdstad Santiago getreden.

Maart 1.—Chili is weg, het is in handen der patriotten, die alle hunne doeleinden dus vervuld hebben. De laatste berigten melden dat zy in Coquinbo zyn, en de koningsgezinden vlugten in alle richtingen. San Martin schryft met vertrouwen, en zy duchten geen verder tegenweer, daar al het volk tot de revolutie geneigd is. De uitroep is nu voor oorlog met de Portugeezen, en het wordt vastlyk door veelen geloofd dat het terstond zal verklaard worden,'.

Maart 5.—"Wy hebben verdere tydingen, generaal Marcon, de koninglyke gouverneur van Chili met zyn suite, zyn te Valparaiso genomen geworden, op het punt van met *twee milioenen* Spaansche Daalders inteschepen! De patriotten hebben bezit van *elke haven op de kust van Chili.* Dat er een oorlog met de Portugeezen zyn zal, heb ik geen twyfel. Dit gouvernement heeft alle de kooplieden en anderen in deeze plaats in hechtenis genomen, tot vergelding van enige daden der Portugeezen te Monte Video.

NIEUWE ONTDEKKINGEN.

Het wordt in een London papier gemeld dat een kunstenaar te Venetien ontdekt heeft of beweert ontdekt te hebben, een middel om een vaartuig van wat grote het zyn moge, tegens winden en stromen zes mylen in een uur voorttedryven, zonder behulp van zeilen, riemen of stomen. In byvoeging hieraan heeft zyn kunstwerktuig het verder voordeel het vaartuig van schipbreuk te zullen bevryden, zoo er tydige kennis van het gevaar gegeven wordt.

De heer Degen een Horlogie maker te Wenen heeft een werktuig om in de lucht te vliegen, uitgevonden. Het is gemaakt uit twee zoorten van pachutas van taft, welke naar verkiezing kunnen opgevouwen en uitgestrekt worden, de gene die het beweegd wordt in het midden geplaatst. De heer Degen heeft verscheidene publieke beproevingen gedaan en rees in verscheidene richtingen met de snelheid eens vogels ter hoogte van 54 voeten. In een zyner luchtsche beproevingen is hy door een trop kraaien aangerand geworden, en daalde met enige moeielykheid zonder beschadiging neder.

Een Stookkundige te Halverstad wordt gemeld een manier om een zoort van olie, alle thans bekende uit gewassen gemaakte olie overtreffende, uit kool-zaad te bereiden, ontdekt te hebben—het gelykt in geele kleur en zuiverheid naar de beste Provenciaansche olie het heeft geen reuk en smaakt als amandelen, het geen het ook van raapzaad-olie onderscheid het kan in saladen en andere huishoudelyke gebruiken als olyf olie gebruikt worden. Wanneer het als lamp-olie gebruikt wordt, geeft het een helder licht zonder rook. Het is ook zeer spaarzaam in het huishoudelyke: een hoeveelheid zal langzamer verteerd worden, dan een gelyke hoeveelheid raap-olie, in gelyke tyd.

New-York, Mey 12.

Aardbeving.—Wy vernemen van den Heer Ritchie, een passagier aan boord de Islington dat er een hevige aardbeving plaats had tusschen Tobasco en de zuider zeeen, 60 mylen ver van de eerste plaats, welke gezonken land van 90 mylen in uitgestrektheid had. Het gantsche oppervlakte des lands is gescheurd, en de rivieren Tobasco en St. Francois zyn onbevaarbaar geworden door de duizende dryvende bomen op derzelver oppervlakte. Een indiaansch dorp is met al derzelver bewoners ingezwolgen geworden.

Een Mammot Boom.—Een timmerman, genaamd Mathias Stolliberger, maakte onlangs uit een enkelde eiken-boom, gegroeid op de plantagie van den heer Christopher Lobinger, van de Stad Mountpleasant het wonderbaar getal van 5032 dek spanen der eerste zoort, eene inschiklykheid dat gelooft wordt nimmer in dit land geevenaart te zyn geweest.

See Supplement.